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but also economics and sociology, but are not cross listed under geography. In fact, for the Caribbean area there are more items by American geographers listed under other disciplines than there are listed under geography.

For western South America, Eidt notes the dominance of publications from Argentina, the general emphasis on development, the opening of new lands, and the ascendancy of German research (nearly 50 percent of all foreign work compared to only 33 percent in English), indicating that «Germany has reoccupied its former position of importance in scientific investigations dealing with Latin America.» For Brazil, Webb annotates many more items than are listed under geography for any other Latin American country, and he notes that Brazilian geographers «are producing a body of geographical literature which is as good or better than that of many (developed) countries.»

For the Caribbean area, Nunley cites new mapping and country atlases as the most significant recent geographical contributions. However, also very important is *The Handbook of Middle American India*, Vol. 1, *Natural Environments and Early Cultures* (Austin, 1964), which contains a thorough presentation of the physical geography of Middle America. Although edited by geographer Robert West and containing several sections written by geographers, this basic reference is not cited under geography, although it is listed and annotated under anthropology.

One of the most significant contributions by a geographer, cited in the 1965 Handbook, is the article on «The Contribution of Geography to Latin American Studies,» by James J. Parsons, in *Social Science Research on Latin America* (Charles Wagley, editor, New York, 1964). Parsons has provided an excellent review of the history of geographical scholarship on Latin America by European, Latin American and North American geographers, along with a summary of the changes in research emphasis and an extensive bibliography. The article should be read by all geographers interested in Latin America.

The list of contributions by geographers in the 1965 Handbook does seem to be more complete than in some previous volumes of the Handbook. This reviewer noted very few major geographical studies that are not treated somewhere in the Handbook. One notable oversight is Carl Johannesson's *Savannas of Interior Honduras* (Ibero-Americana 46, Berkeley, 1963); however, this and other omissions may well be picked up in the next Social Science volume. The task of blanketing the regional literature in a field for a two-year period is time consuming and difficult with little reward, and all the contributing editors are to be thanked and congratulated for what, as a whole, is a very thorough listing with conscientious commentaries.

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NOUVEAU MANUEL

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Ont collaboré à la rédaction de ce manuel, messieurs Journaux, Pédelaborde, Padeloup, Brunet et Gay. Cet ouvrage se divise en deux grandes parties : l'une physique, l'autre humaine. La partie physique couvre dix-sept leçons tandis que la partie humaine en comprend quinze. Cinq séries de travaux pratiques, qui ont pour but d'initier les étudiants à l'étude de la carte, de la photo aérienne et de l'interprétation de tableaux statistiques, complètent chaque partie.

C'est avec beaucoup d'intérêt que nous avons lu ce volume de géographie générale. Le texte est simple, clair et d'une valeur scientifique indéniable. Des photos en couleur, judicieusement choisies, en rehaussent la présentation. Nous avons apprécié les cartes représentant les pays sous une forme géométrique. Les couleurs et le choix même des thèmes illustrés les rendent très expressives. Ainsi, l'étudiant aura une vue globale et synthétique de l'étendue, de la population et de l'économie de chaque pays.

Nous croyons que beaucoup de professeurs du secondaire auraient intérêt à consulter ce nouveau manuel de la maison Hatier qui succédera au manuel d'André Allix édité par la même maison.

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